

100

To the Democrats of the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Allen, Huntington, Wells and Adams:

The undersigned, being fully impressed with the necessity of holding a Convention to put in nomination some suitable person as a candidate for Senator in the above named District, do respectfully recommend that our Democratic friends, in each County in said District, meet at their earliest convenience and select delegates to meet in a Senatorial Convention at the City of Fort Wayne, on the first Saturday in June next.

F. D. Lasselle, M. Hedekin,
F. S. Aveline, John Dunlap,
S. S. Morris, Jos. P. Edsall,
Henry R. Colerick, Peter S. Cyphers,
L. Wolke, Frederick Walker,
and 125 others.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

SABBATH NOTICE.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the meeting for the promotion of the observance of the Sabbath, was adjourned to meet at the Methodist Chapel on Monday evening, May 27th, at half past seven o'clock. A general attendance is solicited.

Episcopal Annual Convention.—The Seventh Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of Indiana will be held at Richmond, on Friday the 7th June.

Connecticut.—An election of U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, resulted in his re-election, by a majority of 25 votes over Hon. Chancey F. Cleveland, democrat.

Congress.—We see but little to interest the general reader in the proceedings of Congress. The bill for modifying the Tariff, after much discussion in the House, has been finally laid on the table, by a vote of 105 to 99. The Senate has passed a bill making appropriations for the Cumberland Road—Ayes 23, Noes 13. It appropriates \$100,000 to that part of the road in the State of Ohio, and \$150,000 respectively to that in Indiana and Illinois. A bill has also passed the Senate donating to the State of Indiana a portion of the public lands in the Vincennes district to aid in the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville on the Ohio River. Nothing further has been done in relation to the Texas treaty. It is said that the best feeling exists between the Mexican minister and our government on this subject; a messenger has been dispatched to Mexico with propositions to Santa Ana to purchase the Mexican claim to that country and a part of California—ten millions of dollars is said to be the sum offered. It is further said that the Whigs in the Senate see that there will not be the slightest chance for Mr. Clay in the Southern States unless the Texas question is settled; they will probably vote for the ratification. The prospect is decidedly more favorable for the Annexation than it has hitherto been.

Dr. Duncan's bill for the prevention of pipe-laying by having the Presidential election held on the same day (second Tuesday in November) throughout the Union, has passed the House and will also pass the Senate. This is a sore blow for the whigs, and will materially lessen their already almost hopeless chance of success; but Mr. Duncan made out so clear a charge that they were afraid to oppose the measure.

A bill for extending the charters of the banks in the District has passed the Senate. It makes the directors and stockholders individually liable for all debts of the banks. This wise provision was a short time ago denounced as the very climax of loco foco agrarianism, and now we see it adopted by the Whig Senate of the U. States! The House has amended the Senate's resolution to adjourn on the 27th of May, so as to fix the time for adjournment on the 17th June. It is supposed the Senate will concur, and Congress adjourn on that day.

The Whig Ratification Convention, notwithstanding the tremendous efforts made in getting it up, is represented to have been all but a failure. It was expected that not less than 100,000 delegates would have been in attendance, and it was hoped that a spirit of enthusiasm would have been kindled amongst them, and thence disseminated throughout the country, which would rival the "spirit of 1840." On the awakening of this "spirit" the whigs build all their hopes of success. The whig papers give glowing accounts of this convention, and spread out the description of the procession over their columns so as to give it quite an imposing appearance; some even go so far as to head their accounts in flaming capitals and figures, with some such striking captions as—"100,000 Whigs in Council!"—"65,000 Whigs assembled!" &c. &c. By their own official accounts it appears that only 7,180 delegates were in attendance, exclusive of the Maryland delegation, which was not counted, as it was not a competitor for the banner to be given to the State sending the largest number in proportion to its population. Delaware gained the prize, having 992 delegates. The Baltimore Republican says the entire number in the procession did not exceed 10,800—some accounts make it 10,687—or about one-tenth of what was expected.

The ratification meeting held in New York is also represented to have been a very slim affair. Some 5,000 or 6,000 were present, but they manifested no feeling, and took but little interest in the business. A faint and heartless cheer was occasionally raised, but was participated in by scarcely one hundred of the lookers-on. The meeting was dispersed by a tremendous storm of hail and rain which came up so suddenly that officers, musicians, banners, coconuts, live coons and other whig principles were all thoroughly drenched, and many of the dripping whigs were glad to take shelter under the hospitable roof of Old Tammany! The New York Plebeian says that—"Although every effort was made and much money expended to make this a great affair, it was decidedly the most superlative small potatoes we have seen since Gov. Seward occupied the gubernatorial chair. It was flat, stale, and unprofitable, or after the manner of the whig poets:

"'Twas altogether such a rizen
For Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen
As made the Whiggies feel surprised
And look as though they'd taken pizen."

The German Paper at Indianapolis.—We learn by the State Sentinel that Mr. Walker, the editor of the Indiana State Zeitung, has arrived in Indianapolis. The paper will be commenced in about six weeks. In the meantime Mr. Walker purposes making a tour through part of the State, and will be at Fort Wayne in the early part of June. He is said to be a talented man, and an able, eloquent speaker. He will address his German fellow citizens while here, and we bespeak for him a kind reception. If we can ascertain the precise time he will visit us we shall notify our friends so that they may have an opportunity to hear him.

A Lucky Printer.—We learn that Thos. Dowling, editor of the Wabash Express, has been appointed Removing Agent for the Miamies, and has also got a contract for removing them, under which he will receive \$35,000. As a gentleman from this part of the State offered to remove the Miamies for little more than half what Brother Dowling is to have, there can be no doubt that he has a pretty fat job on it; the State Sentinel states that he will clear forty thousand dollars by the operation! Who ever before heard of such a streak of luck befalling a printer! We should not be surprised if Miller's millenium was at hand. Mr. Dowling is a Whig, and his paper is one of the best and most influential in the State—he has hitherto been a little Tylerish, and now we suppose he will "go the whole figure." John Tyler knows what he is about.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

In our last we gave an account of the fearful riots which had occurred in Philadelphia, on the 6th and 7th inst. On the 8th the disturbances were continued. The St. Michael's Catholic Church and the parsonage adjoining, with several neighboring buildings were destroyed. The priest was escorted by the military from his burning house, and it was with difficulty he was protected from the fury of the mob. The Catholic Female Seminary at the corner of Second and Phoenix streets was next burnt to the ground. Several houses, stores and taverns, occupied by Irish were then attacked; and some were completely gutted, and all the furniture, goods, &c., destroyed or stolen; others were set on fire and consumed. At about 10 o'clock at night St. Augustine's Church was set on fire, under the very eyes of the military and police who had been ordered out to protect it, and was totally consumed. An extensive and valuable library attached to the church was piled up in the street and burnt!

Martial law was now proclaimed, and measures adopted to protect the other Catholic Churches which had been menaced with destruction. Detachments of soldiers were stationed around them and the mob dispersed. The soldiers remained on duty all night and prevented any further excesses of the mob.

Governor Porter arrived in the city next day, and immediately adopted energetic measures for the suppression of the riot. He issued a proclamation calling out all the volunteers of the First Division Militia, and placing them under the orders of the Sheriff and city authorities with orders to use ball cartridges if necessary. At noon the Harrisburg and Lancaster Companies arrived. The disturbances may now be considered at an end, though the streets are still crowded with groups of restless persons who are only restrained by the presence of the soldiers. Martial law is still in force, and all citizens are enjoined to stay in their houses after nine o'clock at night. The Catholic Churches are all closed and no services have been held since the riot. And this, too, in this boasted nineteenth century, and in this land of civil and religious freedom! Christians are deterred from attending divine worship by the dread of an infuriated and fanatical mob, who have been urged on to these fearful deeds of rapine and carnage by the inflammatory speeches and publications of a party calling themselves Native Americans! If they are in fact Native Americans they have inflicted a stain upon the character of their country which will never be effaced.

From 50 to 75 houses, two churches, a seminary, and a market house, have been burnt. Hundreds of poor unoffending men, women, and children—whose only crime is that they sought an asylum in this country from the oppressions they endured in poor down-trodden Ireland—are turned out homeless and stripped of their property. Many are now staying in the woods, destitute of almost the common necessities of life. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars! For the whole of this vast amount the country is liable, and will have to indemnify the sufferers.

Fourteen persons are ascertained to have been killed and 39 wounded, mostly belonging to the Native party. Of the Irish it is impossible to ascertain how many perished, as it is supposed that numbers of dead and wounded were consumed in the houses they attempted to defend from the torch of the incendiary.

On a calm review of the whole matter, in view of the dreadful lengths to which men's passions will carry them when religious and national animosities are fostered and excited,—we trust the whigs who to subserve their own party purposes have been instrumental in getting up this intolerant and sanguinary Native party, may now see that the movement is fraught with danger to the peace and welfare of the country, and ought to be discontinued and put down.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Kennedy, our Representative in Congress, has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Globe in reply to some strictures made by that paper on the conduct of those members of Congress who had expressed their doubts of the policy of nominating Mr. Van Buren. The entire democratic delegation of our State have published an address to their constituents on this all-absorbing topic.

We give these documents below. The Ohio delegation has also published a circular informing their constituents that a movement was on foot to prevent Mr. Van Buren's receiving the nomination; but expressly declaring that they had no part in it, or in the motives which prompt it, and wish to stand blameless of all disastrous consequences which may result from it to the democratic party.

We notice several of the leading democratic papers are rather unsparing in their animadversion on the conduct of those members of Congress who have expressed an opinion that it would be impolitic to nominate Mr. Van Buren. We think their censures might as well have been spared. These members have received letters from numbers of their constituents, including some of the most prominent men in the democratic ranks, setting forth the fact that Mr. Van Buren was not so popular as some other men who

might be nominated;—that this feeling is predominant in this part of the country;—we can bear testimony, having made much inquiry among our friends on this point. In the South, too, the feeling in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas is so strong, that Mr. Van Buren's letter on that subject has rendered it almost impossible that he could receive the vote of a single Southern State.

Our latest advices state that a better state of feeling begins to manifest itself. Mr. Van Buren's real friends do not wish to force him on the party as their candidate; and if they should be satisfied in Convention that any other man would be more generally acceptable they will not press his claims. Gen. Cass, we think, will be nominated. He has written a letter on the Texas question which is said (we have not yet seen it) to be entirely satisfactory to the friends of annexation. If he should be nominated we feel confident he would receive the cordial and united support of the entire democratic party, and would certainly be elected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1844.

Gentlemen—I see by a publication in your paper of last evening, accompanied with some editorial remarks, headed "Doings in the Capitol," that it is feared by some members of our party that there is some "serious" movement making by democratic members of Congress to procure the re-nomination, at the Baltimore Convention, to meet on the 27th inst. of some other person than Mr. Van Buren.

In your editorial, you charge that the movement referred to is a "recent one," and its object to destroy the democratic party. Now, sir, I do not hesitate to avow that, for the last two months, I, as one of the persons interested in a proper nomination have used all proper means—"openly," not "secretly," to procure the nomination, at that convention, of some other person than Martin Van Buren, not from any loss of confidence in his worth or integrity, but under a deep conviction of mind that he is not the proper person for our party to rally around in the coming struggle.

This conviction has been forced upon my mind by the indubitable evidences from our friends in the country; and its truth, I believe is acknowledged by nine out of ten of our friends; and is checked only by a few individuals in our ranks, who, I fear from their course would rather see our party defeated, than successful under the lead of any other man than Mr. Van Buren.

Now, sir, in conclusion, if you feel disposed to denounce all who are engaged in this movement, you are welcome to launch your thunders at my head as soon as you choose.

Yours,

A. KENNEDY,

Messrs. Blair & Rives.

To the Democracy of Indiana.

FELLOW CITIZENS. An article, which has appeared for two successive days in the Globe, signed by all the democratic members from the state of Ohio, compels us, in justice to ourselves, to you, and to the democracy of the Union, to submit this brief and simple statement to the public judgment.

The article is put forth with the professed design on the part of those gentlemen, of exonerating themselves from all participation in, or approval of, a "very serious movement," which they fear has been "on foot" for weeks past in this city, in the absence of the people, intended to act upon the ensuing democratic national convention, and to induce that body to set aside the will of the American democracy, expressed in favor of Martin Van Buren.

That any concerted movement has existed for weeks past in this city, having such a design, or any similar design, we are for the first time informed by the publication of the Ohio delegation. We have, with us, amongst ourselves or with others, for some two weeks past expressed our apprehensions with frankness of the result of the election, should Mr. Van Buren be the nominee of the Baltimore convention. This conviction has been forced upon us from various quarters, supported by numerous and valuable reasons, which it is unnecessary here to enumerate. Above all, however, we were induced to this frank expression of our opinions, by the continual and anxious communications that have been received by every individual amongst us for the last three months, coming from every quarter of Indiana, and from gentlemen whom we well knew to be the ardent and uniform supporters of Mr. Van Buren, preferring his election to the presidency to that of any other man in the Union.

So long as these doubts were expressed only from our own state, we confined our communication of them to each other, and to the intimate and devoted, and, as we presume, the confidential friends of Mr. Van Buren; but when these doubts were expressed on every side, when the feelings of distrust became so general that the most determined appeared shaken, we felt it our duty to the common cause; to those great principles on the success of which we believe the prosperity of our country depends, to communicate to our friends our reluctant convictions. We say reluctant, for the conviction was forced upon us against our wills many of you, fellow citizens, will bear us witness, with whom we have corresponded during the present session.

This is a succinct and simple history of our participation and instrumentality in the alleged "movement." Open as day, we have but exercised the innate right of every American citizen—a right which, in this case, we felt to be our duty.

Influenced by no motive but that which springs from obedience to the ancient and holy rule of the American democracy, "principles, not men"

EDWARD A. HANNEGAN,
THOMAS J. HENLEY,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
A. KENNEDY,
WM. J. BROWN,
JOHN PERIT,
JOHN W. DAVIS,
THOMAS SMITH.

May 6th, 1844.

To the Editor of the Globe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 6, 1844.

Sir: Least the circumstances of my name not appearing appended, along with the rest of the democratic delegation from Indiana, to a certificate to be inserted in to-night's Globe, may be construed into an admission of my

opinion that "a concerted movement has existed for some weeks past in this city, having such a design to act upon the ensuing democratic national convention, and to induce that body to set aside the will of the American democracy." I think it right to state that I have not seen any evidence that proves such concerted movement.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

JEFFERSON AWAKE.

A large and respectable number of the Democrats of Jefferson Township met at the house of Henry Castleman on Saturday the 18th inst. The meeting was organized by appointing Wm. Castleman, Esq., President, and Edward F. Colerick, Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated, a number of spirited resolutions were passed, expressive of the sense of the meeting, on various subjects connected with State and National policy. The following resolution was then passed:

Resolved, That Henry Castleman, George Snyder, and John Tiltman, be appointed a committee to select delegates to attend the Allen County Democratic Convention on the first Saturday in June next.

The committee after retiring a few moments reported the following persons as delegates to said Convention:—Erastus Powers, Elias Shafer, William Castleman, and Henry Castleman—which report was fully concurred in.

A resolution was then passed urging upon the Democratic brethren of the other Townships the importance of a thorough organization, and to be up and doing, that such steps may be taken as will secure Allen county to the Democrats in August next.

On motion of William Castleman, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

WM. CASTLEMAN, Pres't.

E. F. COLERICK, Sec'y.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND—ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 5th inst., in 16 days from Liverpool.

O'Connell has not been sentenced, but him and his co-conspirators are struggling for a new trial, with what success, we shall be better able to state by the next arrival.

The intelligence is fifteen days later, and is highly interesting in a political, commercial and financial point of view. The fall in cotton is from 1-3 to 1-4d per pound, a piece of information that will astonish all the cotton speculators in the country.

The Texas question of Annexation had reached England, and produced a very great sensation to political circles.

Ireland was in a very excited state, and our next account from Great Britain must be of the most interesting nature.

PARLIAMENTARY.—Parliament met after Easter holidays on Monday, and the popular branch of the legislature has since been engaged in the consideration of a number of multifarious, but not very absorbing questions.

The remainder of the session is likely to be more than usually barren of interest, and an early adjournment is confidently anticipated.

There will be a good deal of fighting on the Irish franchise and registration bill, upon which the popular party, with O'Connell at their head, look with great jealousy, as being calculated, they say, to curtail instead of enlarging, the franchise. Rumors, however, prevail—a short time will test their accuracy—that the ministers have determined to abandon the Irish Registration Bill. But beyond this, there seems to be nothing to prevent the session from closing early, and upon the whole, satisfactorily.

AMERICA AND TEXAS.—The intelligence brought by the last arrivals from the United States is of great interest and importance.

It appears that a special envoy has arrived at Washington from the Texan Government, commissioned to make an official offer of annexation on the part of the young republic. An offer of a similar description was made in the year 1837, and was then rejected, but under very difficult circumstances. At that period the acceptance of the offer of the Texans would have involved the United States in an expensive, embarrassing, and somewhat uncertain war with Mexico, and also in the very probable contingency of a rupture with England. Moreover, the public mind in the United States was very much divided on the subject of slavery, and a great jealousy existed on the part of the N. England States in regard to any accession of influence in the Union to Southern interests.

In the present instance also it appears very uncertain whether, on the whole, the annexation of Texas may not be an event far more favorable than otherwise for the British interests. If it deprives us of a means of annoying the United States, and so far removes the temptation to a war, it is by no means certain that this ought not to be looked on as an advantage. A war with the U. States, even if successful beyond our most sanguine expectations, would be a calamity of the most fatal description. We trust that whatever may be the result of the present negotiation at Washington, the amicable relations between the two countries will not be disturbed by any unreasonable interference on our part with the domestic affairs of another continent.—Liverpool Mercury.

IRELAND.—State Prosecutions.—Monday being the first day of Easter Term, the vicinity of the courts of law was crowded by an expectant multitude who were on the tip-toe of expectation to learn the sentence of the convicted conspirators in the late State trials. They were, however, disappointed. The court sat, the city and county grand juries were sworn, a few motions of no general interest were heard, and the Court adjourned without the name of O'Connell or his case being once mentioned throughout the day.

Out of Court, we learn that the Crown has served the convicted Repeaters with a four day rule, to appear for judgment, which is according to usual practice; and they, on the other hand, have served the Crown with a two-day rule of notice, to move for a new trial: this latter would expire on Wednesday, but as the Court sit in error on that day, it would not come until Thursday; and on Friday the Attorney General would be entitled to move for judgment; but whether he will do so when there is a pending motion for a new trial, remains to be seen. The grounds on which a new trial are to be prayed for are

similar to the points brought forward on the trial, viz: the admission of a part of the testimony—the misdirection of the jury—Hibernia Term, and what is most strongly urged, the misdirection of the learned judge in summing up the evidence.

The attendance of Mr. O'Connell and the rest of the traversers, at the Law Courts, attracted large crowds of persons, who however, quietly dispersed on hearing that no matter of interest relating to the State trials would come on until Thursday.

The Great Repeal Dinner at Cork.—The grand banquet to Mr. O'Connell, given by the inhabitants of Cork, took place on Monday, the 7th inst. Upwards of 800 persons were present, and Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P. from Limerick, presided. The speech of Mr. O'Connell was the principal event of the evening, from its containing a variety of allusions to the sentence expected to be passed upon him.

Repeal Association.—The Repeal Association held a meeting in Dublin on the 12th instant, when a letter was read from Dr. McHale, archbishop of Tuam, addressed to Mr. O'Connell, expressive of the admiration which the writer entertained for the learned gentleman, and sympathy for his present position. Accompanying the letter was £115, contributed by the writer and his clergy. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. O'Connell said he believed the course taken against them would be as follows:—On the 15th instant, said the learned gentleman, "We will be called up for judgment, which perhaps will not be pronounced until the 18th instant, and on that day our writ of error may be entered. I believe that a writ of error in misdemeanor cases first lies to the twelve judges in Ireland; that I admit, is not the general opinion, but it is mine. I may be mistaken; yet I have no very great interest either way in their legal determination; it is my opinion and no more. If it do lie with the twelve judges, it will go from them to Parliament; if not, it will go at once to Parliament, where it will be fully argued; and I have much pleasure in being able to inform you that there is every reason to suppose that the judgment will be quashed altogether. (Cheers.) It is my own legal opinion that it ought to be quashed, and that opinion is given as unquestionably as if I was not myself concerned in the matter. My judgment is not in the slightest degree clouded by my personal interest. The truth is, it is not my case personally, it is the case of Ireland. (Cheers.) And I find that the opinion I have just expressed is not only mine, but that also of the ablest lawyers both in England and Ireland. They say that the judgment ought to be quashed. At all events, it will give us six weeks; and then, if at liberty, I will go over to England on Friday next to hinder the attempt made to limit the franchise of Ireland from taking place if possible, and prevent the transfer of the people's rights and privileges to the hands of a Tory aristocracy. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. O'Brien took occasion to describe in glowing terms his and Mr. O'Connell's journey to Cork, which no royal progress could ever have competed with, in his opinion, had the people known the precise moment of his transit. He expressed his regret that no gentleman of the press could have accompanied them; for a more delightful and interesting volume could not have been published than a report of the anecdotes, stories, and conversations of Mr. O'Connell, on that journey. (Great cheers.) From what he saw on that occasion, he was convinced that Mr. O'Connell would have had but to lift up his hand, and a civil war would have been the signal of his imprisonment—(tremendous applause)—but he knew too well his duty to God and his country.—(Cheers.)

The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held at Conciliation Hall, on the 16th inst. On the motion of D. O'Connell, the chair was taken by R. D. Brown, Esq. Mr. O'Connell proceeded to read two letters from a learned Professor of the German University of Bonn, expressing sympathy with the Repeaters, and it was moved that they be printed and circulated. The receipt of various large sums of money was announced. Amongst which was 100 pounds from the State of Virginia; 100 pounds from J. W. York, subscribed at a meeting on the 27th ult., and upon the announcement of which Mr. O'Connell rose to move that the thanks of the Association be returned to their American friends, for their unbounded liberality. Twenty pounds from Mount Savage, Allegheny; and 140 pounds from the Toronto Repeal Association. Mr. O'Connell read an address, which he had prepared, calling on the people to preserve peace and tranquility, whatever may happen upon the approaching time of sentence being passed upon him; and the rest of the Repeaters, who had been so unjustly convicted. In reference to the circumstances of a Green Flag being torn down at Cork, from the mast head of a Steamer, conveying persons from the Repeal Banquet, he described that act in very indignant language, and continued—"What did they want them to hoist instead of it?—Why, a brick-dust colored thing, with a harlequin rag on the end of it." The meeting loudly cheered this insulting reference to the British Flag. The rent for the week amounted to 670 pounds.

A Good One.—Henry Clay was invited to attend the Baltimore Convention, but he declined on the ground that modesty forbid him to be present! "Ain't that rich?" Henry Clay, the man who has been wandering through the country for two or three months electioneering, is too modest to go into the Convention that nominated him for the office for which he has been begging so long and so impudently! Such gross affectation should make the very coons, under whose auspices Clay hopes to reach the Presidency, blush.

THE MIGHTY HUMBLED.—The great ratification Raccoon procession in Baltimore took place after the Convention, and numbered, (so says one that counted,) eleven thousand five hundred. There was not over 25,000 strangers in Baltimore this time, notwithstanding all the vast boasts of the Koons, and the conduct of many of them was disgraceful to themselves and their party. Many paraded the streets dressed up in Coon skin, with Coons on their heads for caps. Others reeled about too intoxicated to do any thing but fight; while hundreds, only half inebriated, sang Clay songs at the corners, and insulted any respectable females who might happen to pass. This is "all the decency party."—Phila. Times.

A proper person for a Clay leader.—We observe that Reverdy Johnson, the person who became immensely rich by the failure of one of the Baltimore banks, which robbed hundreds of the industrious operatives of the city of all they had saved from their hard toil, was one of the most conspicuous actors in the late convention. He it was that moved that the Rev. Dr. Johns should offer up a prayer for the success of their projects. Why did he not get the Rev. gentleman to pray for the poor workmen, that were plundered by the Bank that made Mr. Reverdy Johnson one of the wealthy nabobs of the land.

From the Ohio Patriot.

THE BARGAIN AND SALE.

Some of the more reckless and depraved wretches who wish the people to go for Clay "without a why or wherefore," have the hardihood to deny that men of character ever believed that "a corrupt political bargain" existed between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay.—The following charges made by the Hon. GEORGE McDUFFIE, in 1837, don't sustain the whig falsifiers:—

"Now I assert, and pledge my reputation upon the truth of the assertion, that John Q. Adams was elected AGAINST THE WILL OF A MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE and a majority of the States, by a MINORITY of the Representatives in Congress, a considerable portion of which minority, including Henry Clay voted against their avowed principles, and against what they knew to be the will of a large majority of their constituents.

"I also assert, and am willing to stake my humble stock of political reputation upon the truth of the assertion, that the circumstances of the extraordinary coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, furnish as strong evidence of an ABANDONMENT OF POLITICAL PRINCIPLE on the part of Mr. Clay and a CORRUPT POLITICAL BARGAIN between him and Mr. Adams, as is ordinarily required in the courts of justice, to establish the guilt of those who are charged with the highest crimes known to the law."

SENATORS OF THE CALIFORNIA SENATE.—Messrs. McDaniell, David McDaniell, and Joseph Brown were sent on the 27th ult. to St. Louis, to be here on the 14th of June next. The absence of Thomas Townson was deferred. It will be recollected that these persons have been convicted of the murder of Chavis on the Santa Fe road.

MORE MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The St. Louis Republican of Thursday week says:

"Orders were yesterday received for the departure of the 4th regiment United States Infantry from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Jessup, on the Texan line. The 3d regiment left Jefferson Barracks, last Saturday, for the same point."

The New Orleans Bulletin says:

Gen. GAINES, with a division of the Army, has been ordered to make his head quarters on the Sabine river. A considerable naval force (seventeen sails, we understand,) will rendezvous as soon as possible in the Gulf of Mexico. The steamship Union, we are told, will be the flag ship; and the fleet will be under the command of Commodore Conner. These measures are only measures of ordinary precaution, and ought not to cause any unusual speculation or excitement. The armistice between Texas and Mexico expired by limitation on the 1st inst; but we do not believe hostilities will be resumed.

The Pennsylvania Tax Bill has been a law but a week, and the stocks of that commonwealth have under its influence, advanced beyond the most sanguine anticipation. The advance is already 13 per cent. At the time of the passage of the law, Pennsylvania Fines stood at 68 and now are rating at 77. It is not unreasonable to anticipate a still farther advance.

At the time of the passage of the tax law of 1842 by the legislature of New York, the Fines of New York did not command over 70; in fifteen months thereafter, they were readily taken at par. Can we not anticipate the same favorable change for the rich old commonwealth of Pennsylvania? Her late course seems to have imparted additional confidence in the securities of even the most doubtful states.

During the last week Indiana Fines have risen from 38 to 45½, and Illinois Sixes from 40 to 48. But the course of the whig legislature of Maryland has brought too deep a stigma upon her credit, to sensibly feel the influence of this tide.—Argus.

THE WHIG NOMINEE.—When Henry Clay elected J. Q. Adams President, and secured for himself the office of Secretary of State, John Randolph pronounced it the "union of the Puritan with the Blackleg." The whig convention of Baltimore has effected an union equally as extraordinary.—Mr. Frelinghuysen is, we believe, a very pious and moral man, and has distinguished himself by his efforts in behalf of Sabbath Schools and Missionary projects. Henry Clay has lived in total disregard of all Christian precepts, & is notorious for his dueling, his profanity and his gambling. The same fate, too, attends the present as befel the union of 1825. Mr. F's piety cannot redeem Mr. Clay's profanity, and the people will never sanction an union so unnatural.

A Good One.—Henry Clay was invited to attend the Baltimore Convention, but he declined on the ground that modesty forbid him to be present! "Ain't that rich?" Henry Clay, the man who has been wandering through the country for two or three months electioneering, is too modest to go into the Convention that nominated him for the office for which he has been begging so long and so impudently! Such gross affectation should make the very coons, under whose auspices Clay hopes to reach the Presidency, blush.

THE MIGHTY HUMBLED.—The great ratification Raccoon procession in Baltimore took place after the Convention, and numbered, (so says one that counted,) eleven thousand five hundred. There was not over 25,000 strangers in Baltimore this time, notwithstanding all the vast boasts of the Koons, and the conduct of many of them was disgraceful to themselves and their party. Many paraded the streets dressed up in Coon skin, with Coons on their heads for caps. Others reeled about too intoxicated to do any thing but fight; while hundreds, only half inebriated, sang Clay songs at the corners, and insulted any respectable females who might happen to pass. This is "all the decency party."—Phila. Times.

A proper person for a Clay leader.—We observe that Reverdy Johnson, the person who became immensely rich by the failure of one of the Baltimore banks, which robbed hundreds of the industrious operatives of the city of all they had saved from their hard toil, was one of the most conspicuous actors in the late convention. He it was that moved that the Rev. Dr. Johns should offer up a prayer for the success of their projects. Why did he not get the Rev. gentleman to pray for the poor workmen, that were plundered by the Bank that made Mr. Reverdy Johnson one of the wealthy nabobs of the land.

From the Ohio Patriot.

THE BARGAIN AND SALE.

Some of the more reckless and depraved wretches who wish the people to go for Clay "without a why or wherefore," have the hardihood to deny that men of character ever believed that "a corrupt political bargain" existed between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay.—The following charges made by the Hon. GEORGE McDUFFIE, in 1837, don't sustain the whig falsifiers:—

"Now I assert, and pledge my reputation upon the truth of the assertion, that John Q. Adams was elected AGAINST THE WILL OF A MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE and a majority of the States, by a MINORITY of the Representatives in Congress, a considerable portion of which minority, including Henry Clay voted against their avowed principles, and against what they knew to be the will of a large majority of their constituents.

"I also assert, and am willing to stake my humble stock of political reputation upon the truth of the assertion, that the circumstances of the extraordinary coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, furnish as strong evidence of an ABANDONMENT OF POLITICAL PRINCIPLE on the part of Mr. Clay and a CORRUPT POLITICAL BARGAIN between him and Mr. Adams, as is ordinarily required in the courts of justice, to establish the guilt of those who are charged with the highest crimes known to the law."

Tanning, Leather Store, &c.

the old Tannery stand of Charles Paige at the head of Columbia Street in Port Wayne, and intend establishing a general LEATHER HALL here in all its branches. Their object will be to supply their customers with articles at such prices and of such a quality as to insure satisfaction.

In their present stock may be found

Stark Leather, Spanish and slaughter of a superior quality.

Upper Leather, slaughter of the best quality

Kip skin, some extra large, fine and heavy

Kip skin, superior and second quality

Morocco of various kinds

Exotic Skins, a varied assortment, some also

BOOTS AND SHOES.
ordered from the best manufacturers expressly to
suit, and most of which will be warranted to
wear as well and as good as any that can be
procured—
Men's heavy wax boots, double and single sole

Heavy fishermen's or hunters' long boots, extra good
Boys' and youths' heavy wax boots
Men's, boys', youths, and children's breeches, trousers,
coats and light, some are superior to any in no
thern India
Women's and girl's winter shies and breeches
fine for the country.
—WANTED—
HIDES AND BARK, for Cash, or in exchange
for goods.
Produce taken in the market price.
Oct. 21—y18 ROBINSON & PAIGE.

MADEIRAS FRENCH RIB & FILLET, and
MADEIRAS GLOVES just received by
 June 17, '43. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
 A FEW cases of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes
 for sale at Hanna, Hamilton & Co's new
 store.

ANNELLS—White, Red, Green and Yellow
from 25 cts per yard,
HANNA, HAMILTON & Co.

The Brag Plough.

THE undersigned having obtained the right
making and vending **SPROUSE'S PATENT**
BRAG PLOUGH.

ready to furnish those persons who stand in need of a Plough (none of your common things) with a good article. The subscribers having agreed Plough can recommend it as surpassing anything of the kind ever before offered for sale in this county. Call on my place 24 miles south of Fort Wayne, or at George Baker's shop, on C. & N. W. R. R. between Fort Wayne and Elkhart.

1000 Boxes Glass, of the best quality, embracing all sizes, will be sold for our introduced prices by
HARRISON & WILLIAMS.

30 Bales Brown Sheetting just received at
sale by the piece or bulk at the store
July 1, 1873. HAMILTON & WILKINS.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received a large assortment of best Junia Iron and Nuts, which will be sold at Lafayette Dayton or Toledo price.

GROCERIES of all kinds—
10 lbs. Coffee for one dollar.
15 lbs. Rice for do.

and every thing in proportion, at the Cash and
Produce Store.
L. G. & R. P. JONES.

THE highest price will be paid for Bacon
Tallow, Lard, Feathers and Hags.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

HARDWARE—A general assortment
of the best quality.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS
Course and Fine Salt.
350 DEL.S. Course Salt, 350 Jn. Fine
 just received, direct from the Un-
 daga Salt Works.
HANNA & HAMILTON

To Emigrants and others.
I have for sale a large quantity of well-selected LAND of the best quality, in the counties of Allen, Hamilton, Whitley, Noble, and De Witt. The terms will be in accordance with the title. Office in Burchett and Hubbard's store, opposite the big Columbia Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Oct. 27-1917p GEORGE JOHNSON
Cash and Produce Store
• UST received and no mistake 300 pic
• Prints, from 6¢ etc. up to Indigo Blues.
July 22 L. B. & L. P. JONES.
Butcher, Fishman

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received on consignment from the *Eagle Flour* Co., Buffalo, a few Patish bottles, made of fused iron, a superior article, which they are desirous to sell low for cash.

FRESH FLOUR. *Middlings, Bran, and*
Meal kept constantly for sale at the
Mills, for each only.
 Oct. 31. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS

French Perfumery, &c.
A N extensive assortment of very superior
A fine French Perfumery and Essences
London and Westminster, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd, 703rd,

very
15.
Drugs
Store.
Potters and country dealers supplied on
favorable terms.
Dec. 21.
J. BEECHER

CASH FOR WHEAT—At Hamilton
Williams' New Store, Corner of Clinton
Columbia Streets.

Produce Wanted

CHANNELS.--Red white yellow and green
Funnels for auto by A. H. MILLER

of
ability
R.
same
total

POST received at the Cash and Produce Store
a few dozen
Brass and Wooden Clocks,
which will walk 24 hours per day, and carry the
weights, and for sale at advanced prices by
Decr 9, L. G. & R. F. JONES

To Carriage Makers.
BRASS and Silver plated Bands for Hubs
do do do Washers and handles
India Rubber cloth for Tops and Seats;
Narrow and broad ranch Lase; Tufte;
Malleable Castings.
With a general assortment of coach trimmings.

CASH for WHEAT at Hanna, Hamilton,
Co.'s new store, corner of Columbia and B
streets.

ITALICOES—5,000 yds English and Domest
Ladies' for sale, cheap.

1. Candidates for this championship ever by
HANNA, HAMILTON, & CO.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

B. F. MILLS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that, having established himself in the above business, on Columbia street, immediately opposite Dr. Beecher's Drug Store, he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch all work entrusted to his care, and he flatters himself that prompt attention to business will merit their patronage. He has just received from New York an assortment of

Jewelry & Fancy Articles,

such as Finger Rings, breast pins, watch keys and guards, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles with convex, colored and plain glasses; silver and German silver thimbles, do pencil cases; steel pens, penholders, pens, combs, toothbrushes, Cologne water, Macassar oil, fancy soap steel and morocco spectacle cases, pocket compasses, pencil points, drawing pencils, violin and guitar strings, &c. &c.

Violins, Guitars, Flutes, and Fifes.

Also, clarionet reeds; silver and German silver tea and table spoons; a superior article of pen, pocket, and desk knives; a few pair of fine barrelled pistols; a fine assortment of Toys, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c.

N.B. Violins, Guitars, Accordions, and Music Boxes repaired at short notice. Extra Spectacle Glasses inserted in old frames to suit all ages and conditions of the eye.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

Feb. 2, 1844.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of *Newton & Greene*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Wm. Greene will collect all debts due the firm, and pay all debts contracted for the firm.

S. C. NEWTON, WM. GREENE.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1844.

The business will be continued by W. Greene.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Newton & Greene are requested to hand them in immediately for settlement.

WM. GREENE.

WM. GREENE successor to the late firm of Newton & Greene, feeling grateful for past favors, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

CROCKERY, a full assortment just received at Catlin and Marsh's new Store.

FLLOUR. A large lot, various brands, for sale by SINCLEAR & CHITTENDEN.

DRUGS, &c.

MADDER, Alum, Indigo, Logwood, Epsom salt, Gualuba Salts, starch, saltpetre, chalk, turpentine, camphor, opium, paracetic, iodoform, Oil Spike, British Oil, opodeldones, rosin, sulphur, annatto, ink, pepper sauce, &c. at Catlin & Marsh's, New Store—all at the lowest rates.

PLoughs—Wood's right and left-handed Ploughs for sale by HANNA, HAMILTON & Co.

Cash for Wheat.

HAIRFIELD & FREEMAN will pay cash at all times for any quantity of Wheat delivered at their Mill on the St. Mary's, about one mile south west of Fort Wayne.

GLASS—S. B. 10, 10x12, 10x14, 10x15, 10x16, 12x18, 16x22, &c. B. SAUNDERS.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed by the Probate Court of the County of Huntington in the State of Indiana, Administrator on the estate of David Dougherty late of said county, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same are notified to properly present them for payment.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER, Adm'r.

April 25, 1844.

Stop, Thief!

STOLEN from my barn, on Sunday night, the 10th inst., a dark bay MARE, saddle, Bridle, a Buffalo Robe and Whip. The Mare is five or six years old, a natural pacer, her hind is a little injured, which can be discovered by riding fast; the Saddle pretty well worn, with a blue cloth, a strip of leather where the coat pad usually is; the Buffalo Robe was not cut, having been used for a day. Any person who will arrest the thief, shall, upon his conviction, have the whole of the property and 100 DOLLARS, or upon the return of the property or any part thereof, be paid any reasonable charge.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, March 23, 1844.

THE firm of Sinclear & Chittenden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm will be paid to L. S. Chittenden, who is authorized to collect the same, and all debts owing by the firm will be settled by L. S. Chittenden.

J. SINCLEAR, L. S. CHITTENDEN.

March 22, 1844.

The business of the Farmers' Depot will go smoothly on, just as though nothing had happened. Good wheat is being sold at the same high prices for produce will be paid.

L. S. CHITTENDEN.

March 22, 1844.

LOAF SUGAR

At 14 cents per pound for sale by SINCLEAR & CHITTENDEN.

POTATOES, PORK, BEEF, HAMS, BACON, FLOUR, &c. for sale by SINCLEAR & CHITTENDEN.

KETTLES—Pet Ash, Chaldron Kettles and Coolers, for sale by GREENE.

FORT WAYNE

SASH FACTORY.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Fort Wayne and the surrounding country that he has commenced the manufacture of Sash, in the machine shop, a few rods north of the City Mills, and intends to keep on hand an assortment of all sizes, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the country, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Persons wanting sash will find it to their interest to give him a call.

8 by 10 sash 44 cents per light. Other sizes in proportion.

Sash of all sizes made to order, at short notice.

WM. ROBINSON.

Fort Wayne March 2, 1844.

Ploughs! Ploughs!

THE subscriber has on hand a large lot of the celebrated Chatauge County Ploughs, which he will sell low for Cash or Produce. Farmers and dealers will do well to call and examine his stock of Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere.

March 23, 1844.

ANY given quantity of Tobacco, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GREENE.

SALERATUS. A. B. Miller would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacturing saleratus will be able in a few days to supply them with a first rate article at the lowest rates.

N. B. Black Salls and Ashes purchased on the most favorable terms.

CASH for HIDES at L. G. Bellamy's cheap Hide, Shoe and Leather Store.

Oct. 14.

100 Tons Black Salls and 15,000 Bushels of Ashes wanted for which the highest price will be paid by A. B. MILLER.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

B. F. MILLS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that, having established himself in the above business, on Columbia street, immediately opposite Dr. Beecher's Drug Store, he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch all work entrusted to his care, and he flatters himself that prompt attention to business will merit their patronage. He has just received from New York an assortment of

Jewelry & Fancy Articles,

such as Finger Rings, breast pins, watch keys and guards, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles with convex, colored and plain glasses; silver and German silver thimbles, do pencil cases; steel pens, penholders, pens, combs, toothbrushes, Cologne water, Macassar oil, fancy soap steel and morocco spectacle cases, pocket compasses, pencil points, drawing pencils, violin and guitar strings, &c. &c.

Violins, Guitars, Flutes, and Fifes.

Also, clarionet reeds; silver and German silver tea and table spoons; a superior article of pen, pocket, and desk knives; a few pair of fine barrelled pistols; a fine assortment of Toys, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c.

N.B. Violins, Guitars, Accordions, and Music Boxes repaired at short notice. Extra Spectacle Glasses inserted in old frames to suit all ages and conditions of the eye.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

Feb. 2, 1844.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of *Newton & Greene*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Wm. Greene will collect all debts due the firm, and pay all debts contracted for the firm.

S. C. NEWTON, WM. GREENE.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1844.

The business will be continued by W. Greene.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Newton & Greene are requested to hand them in immediately for settlement.

WM. GREENE.

WM. GREENE successor to the late firm of Newton & Greene, feeling grateful for past favors, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

CROCKERY, a full assortment just received at Catlin and Marsh's new Store.

FLLOUR. A large lot, various brands, for sale by SINCLEAR & CHITTENDEN.

DRUGS, &c.

MADDER, Alum, Indigo, Logwood, Epsom salt, Gualuba Salts, starch, saltpetre, chalk, turpentine, camphor, opium, paracetic, iodoform, Oil Spike, British Oil, opodeldones, rosin, sulphur, annatto, ink, pepper sauce, &c. at Catlin & Marsh's, New Store—all at the lowest rates.

PLoughs—Wood's right and left-handed Ploughs for sale by HANNA, HAMILTON & Co.

Cash for Wheat.

HAIRFIELD & FREEMAN will pay cash at all times for any quantity of Wheat delivered at their Mill on the St. Mary's, about one mile south west of Fort Wayne.

GLASS—S. B. 10, 10x12, 10x14, 10x15, 10x16, 12x18, 16x22, &c. B. SAUNDERS.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed by the Probate Court of the County of Huntington in the State of Indiana, Administrator on the estate of David Dougherty late of said county, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same are notified to properly present them for payment.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER, Adm'r.

April 25, 1844.

Stop, Thief!

STOLEN from my barn, on Sunday night, the 10th inst., a dark bay MARE, saddle, Bridle, a Buffalo Robe and Whip. The Mare is five or six years old, a natural pacer, her hind is a little injured, which can be discovered by riding fast; the Saddle pretty well worn, with a blue cloth, a strip of leather where the coat pad usually is; the Buffalo Robe was not cut, having been used for a day. Any person who will arrest the thief, shall, upon his conviction, have the whole of the property and 100 DOLLARS, or upon the return of the property or any part thereof, be paid any reasonable charge.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, March 23, 1844.

THE firm of Sinclear & Chittenden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm will be paid to L. S. Chittenden, who is authorized to collect the same, and all debts owing by the firm will be settled by L. S. Chittenden.

J. SINCLEAR, L. S. CHITTENDEN.

March 22, 1844.

The business of the Farmers' Depot will go smoothly on, just as though nothing had happened. Good wheat is being sold at the same high prices for produce will be paid.

L. S. CHITTENDEN.

March 22, 1844.

LOAF SUGAR

At 14 cents per pound for sale by SINCLEAR & CHITTENDEN.

POTATOES, PORK, BEEF, HAMS, BACON, FLOUR, &c. for sale by SINCLEAR & CHITTENDEN.

KETTLES—Pet Ash, Chaldron Kettles and Coolers, for sale by GREENE.

FORT WAYNE

SASH FACTORY.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Fort Wayne and the surrounding country that he has commenced the manufacture of Sash, in the machine shop, a few rods north of the City Mills, and intends to keep on hand an assortment of all sizes, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the country, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Persons wanting sash will find it to their interest to give him a call.

8 by 10 sash 44 cents per light. Other sizes in proportion.

Sash of all sizes made to order, at short notice.

WM. ROBINSON.

Fort Wayne March 2, 1844.

Ploughs! Ploughs!

THE subscriber has on hand a large lot of the celebrated Chatauge County Ploughs, which he will sell low for Cash or Produce. Farmers and dealers will do well to call and examine his stock of Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere.

March 23, 1844.

ANY given quantity of Tobacco, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GREENE.

SALERATUS. A. B. Miller would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacturing saleratus will be able in a few days to supply them with a first rate article at the lowest rates.

N. B. Black Salls and Ashes purchased on the most favorable terms.

CASH for HIDES at L. G. Bellamy's cheap Hide, Shoe and Leather Store.

Oct. 14.

100 Tons Black Salls and 15,000 Bushels of Ashes wanted for which the highest price will be paid by A. B. MILLER.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

B. F. MILLS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that, having established himself in the above business, on Columbia street, immediately opposite Dr. Beecher's Drug Store, he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch all work entrusted to his care, and he flatters himself that prompt attention to business will merit their patronage. He has just received from New York an assortment of

Jewelry & Fancy Articles,

such as Finger Rings, breast pins, watch keys and guards, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles with convex, colored and plain glasses; silver and German silver thimbles, do pencil cases; steel pens, penholders, pens, combs, toothbrushes, Cologne water, Macassar oil, fancy soap steel and morocco spectacle cases, pocket compasses, pencil points, drawing pencils, violin and guitar strings, &c. &c.

Violins, Guitars, Flutes, and Fifes.

Also, clarionet reeds; silver and German silver tea and table spoons; a superior article of pen, pocket, and desk knives; a few pair of fine barrelled pistols; a fine assortment of Toys, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c.

N.B. Violins, Guitars, Accordions, and Music Boxes repaired at short notice. Extra Spectacle Glasses inserted in old frames to suit all ages and conditions of the eye.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

Feb. 2, 1844.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of *Newton & Greene*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Wm. Greene will collect all debts due the firm, and pay all debts contracted for the firm.

S. C. NEWTON, WM. GREENE.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1844.

The business will be continued by W. Greene.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Newton & Greene are requested to hand them in immediately for settlement.

WM. GREENE.

WM. GREENE successor to the late firm of Newton & Greene, feeling grateful for past favors, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

CROCKERY, a full assortment just received at Catlin and Marsh's new Store.

FLLOUR. A large lot, various brands, for sale by SINCLEAR & CHITTENDEN.

DRUGS, &c.

MADDER, Alum, Indigo, Logwood, Epsom salt, Gualuba Salts, starch, saltpetre, chalk, turpentine, camphor, opium, paracetic, iodoform, Oil Spike, British Oil, opodeldones, rosin, sulphur, annatto, ink, pepper sauce, &c. at Catlin & Marsh's, New Store—all at the lowest rates.

PLoughs—Wood's right and left-handed Ploughs for sale by HANNA, HAMILTON & Co.

Cash for Wheat.

HAIRFIELD & FREEMAN will pay cash at all times for any quantity of Wheat delivered at their Mill on the St. Mary's, about one mile south west of Fort Wayne.

GLASS—S. B. 10, 10x12, 10x14, 10x15, 10x16, 12x18, 16x22, &c. B. SAUNDERS.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed by the Probate Court of the County of Huntington in the State of Indiana, Administrator on the estate of David Dougherty late of said county, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same are notified to properly present them for payment.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER, Adm'r.

April 25, 1844.

Stop, Thief!

STOLEN from my barn, on Sunday night, the 10th inst., a dark bay MARE, saddle, Bridle, a Buffalo Robe and Whip. The Mare is five or six years old, a natural pacer, her hind is a little injured, which can be discovered by riding fast; the Saddle pretty well worn, with a blue cloth, a strip of leather where the coat pad usually is; the Buffalo Robe was not cut, having been used for a day. Any person who will arrest the thief, shall, upon his conviction, have the whole of the property and 100 DOLLARS, or upon the return of the property or any part thereof, be paid any reasonable charge.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, March 23, 1844.

THE firm of Sinclear & Chittenden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm will be paid to L. S. Chittenden, who is authorized to collect the same, and all debts owing by the firm will be settled by L. S. Chittenden.

J. SINCLEAR, L. S. CHITTENDEN.

March 22, 1844.

The business of the Farmers' Depot will go smoothly on, just as though nothing had happened. Good wheat is being sold at the same high prices for produce will be paid.

L. S. CHITTENDEN.

March 22, 1844.

LOAF SUGAR

At 14 cents per pound for sale by SINCLEAR & CHITTENDEN.

POTATOES, PORK, BEEF, HAMS, BACON, FLOUR, &c. for sale by SINCLEAR & CHITTENDEN.

KETTLES—Pet Ash, Chaldron Kettles and Coolers, for sale by GREENE.

FORT WAYNE

SASH FACTORY.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Fort Wayne and the surrounding country that he has commenced the manufacture of Sash, in the machine shop, a few rods north of the City Mills, and intends to keep on hand an assortment of all sizes, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the country, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Persons wanting sash will find it to their interest to give him a call.

8 by 10 sash 44 cents per light. Other sizes in proportion.

Sash of all sizes made to order, at short notice.

WM. ROBINSON.

Fort Wayne March 2, 1844.

Ploughs! Ploughs!

THE subscriber has on hand a large lot of the celebrated Chatauge County Ploughs, which he will sell low for Cash or Produce. Farmers and dealers will do well to call and examine his stock of Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere.

March 23, 1844.

ANY given quantity of Tobacco, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GREENE.

SALERATUS. A. B. Miller would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacturing saleratus will be able in a few days to supply them with a first rate article at the lowest rates.

N. B. Black Salls and Ashes purchased on the most favorable terms.

CASH for HIDES at L. G. Bellamy's cheap Hide, Shoe and Leather Store.

Oct. 14.

100 Tons Black Salls and 15,000 Bushels of Ashes wanted for which the highest price will be paid by A. B. MILLER.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

B. F. MILLS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that, having established himself in the above business, on Columbia street, immediately opposite Dr. Beecher's Drug Store, he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch all work entrusted to his care, and he flatters himself that prompt attention to business will merit their patronage. He has just received from New York an assortment of

Jewelry & Fancy Articles,

such as Finger Rings, breast pins, watch keys and guards, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles with convex, colored and plain glasses; silver and German silver thimbles, do pencil cases; steel pens, penholders, pens, combs, toothbrushes, Cologne water, Macassar oil, fancy soap steel and morocco spectacle cases, pocket compasses, pencil points, drawing pencils, violin and guitar strings, &c. &c.

Violins, Guitars, Flutes, and Fifes.

Also, clarionet reeds; silver and German silver tea and table spoons; a superior article of pen, pocket, and desk knives; a few pair of fine barrelled pistols; a fine assortment of Toys, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c.